IN SICKNESS AND POVERTY

THRONG MOTHERS AND BABIES AT THE EAST SIDE DISPENSARIES.

Here Are Medicines for the Alling, Food for for All-Ignorance, Squalor, and Disease that Have Come with the Russian Jewa-There is a modern Herod, and his name is He makes his headquarters on the east side of New York city, and when the sea-

won gets "long about knee deep in June" he whets his weapons and goes forth to slaughter. Then follows the annual massacre of the innocents, and the victims are counted by thouands. Perhaps it is an old story, a many-times. twice-told tale of trouble, but to those who read it in the reality it has a perennial pathos.

It is hard lines, even at the best, to be born a The blinking eyes of babyhood wink with so many tears. That the pains of infancy are mostly physical and have homely names. and are accounted to be necessary in the order of nature, does not help the matter partieulariy. The fact remains that a good portion of the trouble to which man is born crowds itself To be born an east side tenement baby and

to grow old enough to elimb out of the cradle indicates a tenacity and invincible staying power which would make a Spartan hero. Over every tenement cradle hangs a sword, suspended like that of Damocies, by a hair. Of course not to be too metaphorical - this sword ts disease, and, like mercy and the rain from heaven, it falls upon the just and the unjust, orided there are such distinctions among infanta. When it falls it makes a double wound, for no sharper pain can reach a mother's heart than that of seeing her baby suffer. There you have the two lowest depths of misery in the tenements. There is but one lot worse than to be a tenement baby and that is to be a tenement mother.

They are both having their hardest days at this season. Night after night, during what we so glibly call "the heated term." they awarm upon the curbstones; the mothers. heavy-eyed, unkempt, and prematurely old the babies weak and walling, covered with sores often, and gasting their little lives away. At first glance the whole state of affairs seems a blank horror of hopelessness. It seems as if the sun set upon a miracle when the day ends and a single one of these children lives. But the vital spark in a good many of them absolutely refuses to fly upward, even in order to become an angel. And human charity, which is not so rare after after all, has

in order to become an angel. And munan put several schemes at work to help fan it into a steary glow of health.

There are the dispensaries. The Good Samaritan Dispensary, at the corner of Broome and Essex-streets. In a model institution, and its field for work swarms with the poorest and most forlorn human beings in this country. Ninety-dive thousand of them poured in at the open doors last year. They came from every country under the sun, from Egypt to Finland, and from Siberia to Brazil. Of these about 25,000 were women and 38,000 children.

A Sun reporter spent the afternoon at the dispensary the other day and watched the women as they shuffled in and out, nine out of ten carrying sick bables, and sometimes with other fredul little ones clutching at their skirts. Every man, women, and ghild was examined for contagious diseases helore being sent to the departments up stairs. A good many cases of diphtheria are cropping out now, and when any miserable baby comes in and its more miserable mother points to its little throat, the dector picks up a clean instrument and advances to the charge. The baby howls, of course. Poor little thing! The mother looks like a hunted animal. Suspicion and resentment struggle with her hope that the habe will be cured. Then, if no signs of a thanker the dector is then if no signs of a thanker the dector of the property of a structure of the property of the p

gets a brown ticket. This admits her to the women's and children's department up stairs. If she cannot pay the 10 cents she gets the ticket just the same.

Ninety-five per cent. of the applicants at the Essex Dispensary are Russian Jews. They apeak a jargon of their own—a mixture of German. Polish, and Russian—which can only be mastered by an outsider in several years. Most of them cannot read. Instructions must be given them by word of mouth, and the poor things are so ignorant that they forget while they are going down stairs. When the doctors feel in a very pessimistic humor, they declare that if a liniment, with a large skull and crossbones on the bottle, is given for external use, and another liquid for internal use, the patient invariably drinks the liniment and carefully rubs the other stuff on the afflicted spot.

They call the patients in the different departments "classes." and speak of "the women's and children's afternoon class," morning surgical class," and so on. The patients do not look unlike scholars, when seated in the halls on long folding benches exactly like modern class forms. And the dispensary is really ascknol, at least for the mothers. They are learning, for one thing, to appreciate the value of sterilized milk, and last year 60,000 bottles were distributed to 650 bables.

These tenement mothers are really rather hardly used by public criticism. They are not so bad as they are painted. They have to keep the house, cook, make the clothes, look after the children, and join the husband in driving a sewing machine for a few pennies a day. But for all that, they have the real mother love

the children, and join the husband in driving a sewing machine for a few pennies a day. But for all that, they have the real mother love which is not the circumstance of education or fortune: and they are not slow to discover that the dispensary is the greatest clessing to them and their children. They receive there not only medicine but advice and help of va-rious kinds.

them and their children. They receive there not only medicine but advice and help of various kinds.

An ignorant, poor, widowed mother came to the dispensary, bringing one of her little brood of children. The baby had cholers infantum. The woman was a Russian Jow. Sho had been in this country only a short time, whose husband had died soon after they landed. Some of the neighbors told her of the dispensary, and she carried the sick child round there. She was too miscrably poor to pay any charge, so she received her prescription free. That does not mean that the physician examined the child and wrote a prescription free. That does not mean that the physician examined the child and wrote a prescription which the woman could have filled at a drug store provided she could pay the apothecary's charge. Not at all. She could carry her prescription right down stairs and have it filled there in the building without the payment of so much as a cent.

But that was not the limit of the care given her. Investigation showed her destitution and she received a cent to the United Hebrew Charities which looked after her case at once. One of the physicians at the Essex street dispensary said that the three greatest enemies of the tenement bables are foul air, want of cleanliness, and injudichous feeding.

"In a case of cholera infantum," asked The Sen reporter, "what would you advise?"

"Sterlized milk and an outing on the boat of to the Park," was the reply.

"As for the sterilized milk they can get it here at a price within the reach of any one. And as for the outing we distributed shout for the free ice tickets for the free excursions, especially those of St. John's Guild. Last summer the people came in swarms for them and for the free ice tickets, too. We must have given out about (0,000 fee tickets last summer. I wish you would call the attention of people to the fact that they can buy any number of these tickets that they can buy any number of these tickets that they can buy any number of these tickets that they can buy any

tributed."
The physician was frequently interrupted by patients who came to the main office to be examined before going upstairs.

Better sit over there by the window." has said to the reporter who was sitting right by the door through which the patients entered.

You won't be so likely to catch floating germs over there."

necessary to cut the best portion off before the rest of the needle could be drawn out the way it had gone in.

The women, in particular, are sometimes extravagantly demonstrative in their gratitude. One old soul, who came to the dispensary in a very doubtful frame of mind, was, to her considerable surprise, quite cared of her complaint. She thanked the doctors profusely at the time, but was evidently not yet satisfied that she had properly expressed her gratitude, for on the following morning she was discovered scrubbing the stops of the building. It was all she could do to show her appreciation, and she did it with all her might.

What the poor of the east side would do without the charitable undertakings which have been put at work for their help it is not easy to tell. But they need more. If the dispensaries and the kindergartens of the tenement district could in some way be multiplied by ten it is ange to predict that the next generation could close the doors of some of our prisons and hospitals.

PICTURESQUE CEDAR PARK.

A Lovely but Neglected Pleasure Space of the Annexed District.

Outlined against a background of sky, what looks like a small skeleton temple now salutes the eye from a bare hillton just north of Mott Haven. The perch of this simple but conspicuous building is part of the rocky back-bone of the annexed district. It has steadily withstood the climbing city for these many years, is pierced in few places, and crossed by few streets. Claremont Park occupies between thirty or forty acres of this ridge, and sundry high pastures, peopled with cattle and traversed here and there by dilapidated stone walls, lie between the park and the site of the newly risen temple.

The bare hilltop thus crowned in Grecian

manner is part of the half-forgotten Cedar Park, and the new temple is an evidence that the growth of population about this neglected pleasure place seems at length to justify the improvement of the park. The city obtained title to Cedar Park'some years since, and it is down upon the books of the Park Department, but the ground is much as it must have been fifty years ago, and most works that purport to instruct the public as to the parks of New York leave this one out of account, while many maps ignore its existence. Cedar Park contains seventeen and one-half acres, and iles between 152d and 158th streets. Mott and Waiton avenues. The last-named thoroughfare lies partly on paper alone, so that the boundary upon the west is imperfectly defined, and the most interesting natural curiosity thereabouts, a remarkable stratified rock humped into the semblance of a gigantic bench, may or may not be upon public gound. The northern end of Cedar Park is adorned with a fast decaying frame cottage looking out with many gables upon a shaded lawn, and a tangled garden sown thick with ruinous pavilions that seem to suggest in the former occupant a taste for open-air-trysting places and moonlight meetings. When house and grounds and garden were in their prime the owner possessed a truly charming spot, for Cedar Park, almost from end to end, is the highest ground short of the bluffs about High Bridge, and from almost any spot in the park one may overlook the greater part of the annexed district, miles of the Harlem, and a large area of Manhattan Island. The windswept new pavilion stands upon the very pinnacle of the hill, looks straight down Mott avenue to the south, and to the westward commands every inch of that new viaduct from Washington Heights, one of these days to view with the city's three great bridges as an object of interest alike to residents and visitors. Cedar Park received its name from its hundred or more cedars, some picturesquely gnarled, but none of great value for shade. Except for these the park has few trees saye those that surround the ruinous cottage at the northern end of the grounds. But the park has natural advantages that promise to make it in time one of the most picturesquely precipitous than Cedar Park. Rommand so fine a view on all sides as that visible from this bare pasture, and already the natural disposal of the shrubbery gives hints that show what a landscape gardener might do with the g to instruct the public as to the parks of New York leave this one out of account, while many

lies about the cottage. But the knolls and slopes are charming, and great rocks jut out pictures quely in every part.

The new pavilion is the first step toward improving the park. The place is unfenced, and it has no paths save those fascinating trails that run bare and smooth throughout the whole suburban region, record, written large, of a busy people's goings and comings. These run in long lines the whole length of the park, converging at the southern end, where a bridge carries Mott avenue over the Central's railway cut. A keeper looks after the park, and the residents of the region make it a pienic ground. On Sundays crowds visit the place. The pavilion is to be for the use of pienickers and for a band stand. It will be an airy spot in spite of its unshaded condition, for the height catches whatever breeze may be going. Workmen are now blasting a trench through the rocky ribs of the height in order that the pavilion may be provided with Croton water, and frequenters of Cedar Park are hoping for other improvements. Cedar Park is the nearest pleasure ground for some thousands of people living about Mott Haven, and northward to the point where it becomes more convenient to visit Claremont Park. The nearest railway station. Melrose, on the Harlem, is about ten minutes' walk from the northern extremity of Cedar Park, and Mott Haven extremity. Cedar Park, and Mott Haven station is about twice as far from the southern extremity.

Cedar Park is part of the great manor once in the possession of the Morris family. The park was sold by one of the descendants to the city, and about the same time adjoining land on the southwest was sold to the Astors. Much of the latter has been filled in and bulk headed along the Harlem, and where the keeper of Cedar Park dug clams eighteen or twenty years ago now extend the firm wharves of the Astors.

ROYALTY'S CHAMPION-AT-ARMS.

Mishaps of this Mailed Defender of the

The recent death of Mr. Dimoke, the hereditary champion of the Crown in England, has brought out a number of stories of ludierous happenings in connection with the perform ance of that dignitary at various coronation ceremonies since he became merely a dummy relie of ancient days. They show how such survivals of old offices and customs, usually preserved for the sake of the fat fees that may be bestowed upon favored persons, may beis the function of the champion at the coronation of king or queen to ride up Westminster Hall to the throne, clau in full armor and on an armored charger, fling his mailed glove upon the floor, and challenge to mortal combat any one who denies the sovereign's title to the throne. After pausing for a reply, which is not expected to come, the champion backs his

throne. After pausing for a reply, which is not expected to come, the champion backs his steed the whole length of the hall, in order to avoid the discourtery of turning his back on his king, and proudly rides away.

This backing-out part of the proceeding requires considerable practice on the part of horse and rider. But at the coronation of George IV, months of patient work had had their reward, and the champion's charger could prance backward for a mile if necessary, indeed, would rather go backward than forward. When the day and the moment arrived the malled champion dashed to Westminster's doors and clattered into the great flagged hall. But, to his dismay, the horse, all too anxious to fulfil his part, wheeled round, and, with slow, unfaltering steps, backed clear up the whole length of the hall through the lines of nobles to where the king sat in aplendor, despite the hysteric chorts of his unfortunate rider to turn him. At the throne the champion shrieked out over his shoulder through his iron collar his tremendous deflance against all enemies of his sovereign lord the king, and thus got out of the hall in the best way his steed permitted.

At the coronation of George III, a Jacobite maiden, disguised as a youth, picked up the gauntlet and accepted the challenge. The unexpected deflance took away the doughty champion's breath for a while, but it was ruled that her sex, if nothing else, barred her from contending against the king's right to his crown. At the coronation of William and Mary, Charles Dymoke, Esquire, ancestor of the champion who died recently, cast his gauntlet on the payement in the usual form, and was preparing to do the circus act, when an old woman who had hobbled into the hall on crutches ran nimbly out, picked up the gage, and disappeared with remarkable agility, leaving on the floor a woman's clove, in which was a challenge to meet the owner in Hyde Park.

The old woman generally believed to be a well-known swordsman in disguise, attended in the park, but the champion did not, and no

with slow, unfaitering steps, backed clear the the door through which the patients entered. You won't be so likely to catch floating gering over there."

Do you have many contagious diseases?"

Do you have many contagious diseases?"

Oh, not very many, said the physician opening a big hook on the desk. Here increases and the right floating gering the physician of the mere of the mere of diphtheria and measure the cording and her right float of the mere of diphtheria and measure the botter called them, and only an occasional typhus or disease of that sort.

How about favus? asked the reporter, remembering the agitation about admitting to this port immigrants with that disease.

Humph! We have lots of favus. Must have had 150 ogacs aftogether, A good many skin december for leading a shippont, with the conversation was punctuated almost every minute or two by the outstance of some more or leas sick and suffering individual. She out of the, it seemed, were alther women or children. The physician always asked fretted or sheef stupidly on their mother's leading the wint was the matter to which query the leave what was the matter to which query had burn on its leg, but it did not utter a whimper even when the dector turned down tho dispensary doctor.

A distressing scene was when a girl was brought in from one of the swear series in by his mother. The case was a regular one, the child being paralyzed in his right side. He receives free freatment by electricity, and words sunnot sconvey the gratitude of his said-fagudinother.

A distressing scene was when a girl was brought in from one of the sweat shope of the serving seen bent like a first hook so that it was been right through the bodge. The electricity, and words sunnot sconvey the gratitude of his said-fagudinother.

A distressing scene was when a girl was brought in from one of the sweat shope of the serving seen was when a girl was brought in from one of the sweat shape of the serving seen when many the serving seen when the content of the proper in the serving

CHANLER ON NEW GROUND.

The Travels Through a District is Africa. William Astor Chanler, the young American explorer, has just made his first contribution to the geography of a hitherto wholly unknown part of Africa. It will be remembered that he set out last year from the mouth of the Tana River, in east Africa, for the purpose of reaching lakes Rudolf and Stofanie, and then pushing to the head waters of the great Jub River and following its unknown course to the sea. Before he had reached the threshold of the region which is to be the chief centre of his work he made a detour to the north of the Tana River, and until his return to camp, sixty-five days later, he was most of the time in a region that has been wholly blank on our maps. The map of this journey is now published in the Geographical Journal of London, and a detailed account of the explorers from the pen of his comrade. Lieut, von Höhnel, in Petermann's Milleilungen. About the first of December last, the party reached Hameye, the head of navigation on the Tana River, over 300 miles from its mouth.

The travels Through a District is Africa. Africa with a population almost as dense as that of any part of Europe.

Among these people the explorers learned that the Guano Nyiro flavor which, until now, had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper where, and explorers had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper waters, extended far to the east. Where explorers had been known only in its upper where, and east that the guano have to five line its river. Where explorers had been known only in



They were then approaching the great Mountain Kenia, which lies directly under the equator. Leaving a part of the caravan at Hameye, the two white explorers took seventy-five of their people, thirteen asses, provisions for thirty-five days, trade goods and munitions, and started westward along the now unnavigable stretch of the Tana until they reached the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which had been seen before only at its junction with the Tana. They ascended this river to its source in the hitherto unknown Jombene range of mountains, which extends for about sixty miles north and south.

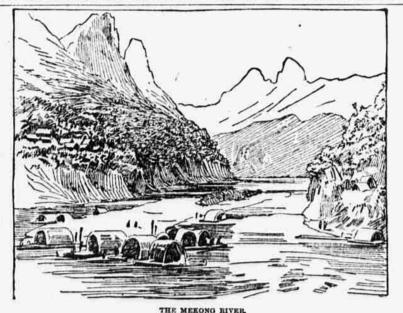
The region through which they travelled to this range is strewn with enormous granite boulders, and the Mackenzie River, which is only about three feet deep and from forty to sixty feet wide, is interrupted by frequent waterfalls, some of which are offity feet in height. Thus far on thot journey, about seventy-five miles from their starting point, they had seen me inhabitants, but they found the Jombene Mountains, which are covered with verdure to their tops, the home of a very large population. Lieut, von Höhnel estimates that the people who build their huts upon the eastern, southern, and western's lopes of this range and round the propulation. Lieut, von Höhnel estimates that the people who build their huts upon the eastern, southern, and western's lopes of this range number at least 30,000 people. They are divided into several tribes, all speaking Bantu dialects and related to the very large Kikuyu

FRANCE'S TROUBLE WITH SIAM.

The region ther appears to the supplies as were carried with the expectation that they found the propulation. Lieut, von Höhnel estimates that the people who build their huts upon the eastern, southern, and western slopes of this range number at least 30,000 people. They are divided into several tribes, all speaking Bantu dialects and related to the very large Kikuyu

She Seizes a Large Region that Siam Has Always Claimed.

The news from Siam indicates that that country is certain to lose a large part of its territory. The King of Siam has long included in his possession the great region known as Laos, which extends east of the Mekong River to the mountains between Laos and Annam. When Annam came into the possession of the French the conquering nation did not claim that any part of the country west of the mountains was tributary to them. For years, however, there has been a growing desire among the French to extend their territorial possessions west of the mountains into the region which every one has



acknowledged and all the maps have repre-

sented to be a part of Siam. The Mekong River is the largest river in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The French have long controlled its delta, one of the largest in the world. France has made up her mind to control the upper part of the great river, as well as its delta, and this accounts for the recent movement of troops up the river. They met the Slamese force at the large island of Khong and put them to rout. To-day several thousand French troops occupy this island and thousand French troops occupy this island and the region around it, and have taken their stand upon territory claimed by Siam, whose right there has never before been disputed. It is simply a case of might makes right. There is a good deal of excitement at Bang-kok, the capital of Siam, and it is proposed to send an army of 3,000 men or more to the Mekong in order to check the French advance. It is probable, however, that the proposal to

the two European powers would bring to bear on its eastern and western frontiers.

It is not likely that the French will be able to utilize the Mekong River, except in its lower course, for commercial purposes. Our picture shows a characteristic stretch of the river. Within the Siamese domain the river is obstructed by many rapids and cataracts. Some of these can be so far improved as to render navigation possible, but it is not likely that the Mekong, great as it is, will ever be so noble a medium for the spread of commerce and civilization as the Irrawady is in Burmah.

The other nations will look on and let France and Siam settle their trouble. Siam is the under dog. Laos belongs to the King, if he has rights in any part of Siam. But history will repeat itself, and a very large slice, if not the entire eastern portion of the king's territory, will soon raise the tri-color. Then France will he satisfied for a time, though there is no telling when further land hunger will result in relieving the king of Siam from responsibility for another large section of the country he now rules. country he now rules.

Capt. Andersen of the Viking Nearly Drowned.

CLYDE, N. Y., July 1.-Capt. Andersen of the Viking was nearly drowned one mile east of Clyde this morning. He went in bathing and got under the boat, and except for the assist-ance of the students would have drowned. The boat passed through here at 11:45 o'clock, A large crowd met the boat. Guns were fired, whistles blown, and bells rung

ing out the true means of restoration to

"PERFECT MANHOOD" by my system of local absorption, without stomach drugging. Consultation free, Office hours, 10-12, 2-5.

DR. H. TRESKOW,

CHICAGO POST OFFICE IS DANGEROUS Hundreds are Cooped Up There as were the Unfortunates in the Old Ford Theatre.

CHICAGO, July 1.-Building Commissioner Toolen accompanied his inspector to the Post Toolen accompanied his inspector to the Post Office yesterday and made a personal examination of the building. Mr. Toolen was seen during the evening and said:

"The building is certainly in a very dangerous condition. I made a careful and painstaking investigation and, though I knew the building to be in bad condition. I was surprised to find things as bad as they are. There are hundreds of people cooped up in there may have the different warre in the colf ford Theatre building. When it falls the Government will be erminally responsible, for we have given fairwarning of the condition, and the city has now cleared its skirts of any responsibility."

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Moles. Ac. permanently removed by electricity. Work guaranteed. Consultation free and confidential Esaled directars sent MELEN PARKINSON.

THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL HUB

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Nearly Two Centuries Old-Founded by a Neotehman, but No Scotchmen Need Ap-ply-Transactions that Amount to Many Billions in a Year-The Management.

From the Providence Journal. The Bank of England is the most noted financial institution in the world. On Jan. 1, 1895, it will celebrate the second centennial anniversary of its establishment. What a history this almost two hundred years of its existence would prove in volume and extent, if minutely executed, may be judged from the fact that the simple titles of the acts of Parliament passed upon the subject of its affairs since the bank was founded, occupy more than 257 pages of the indexes to the statutes at large. This famous institution was established in

1604, having been projected in 1602 by a Scotch merchant, William Patterson, to relieve King William III. from the difficulties experienced in raising supplies to prosecute the war against France. The terms of the charter granted July 27, 1694, were that the sum of

bank building, and when ones paid back into the leark are never again issued out. After go-ing through a process of cancellation, they are kept for ten years and then totally destroyed. Large quantities of gold coin and bullion are constantly being handled and pass in and out of the bank. On an average 45,000 sovereigns mass over the counters every the.

constantly being handled and pass in and out of the bank. On an average 45.000 sovereigns pass over the counters every day.

By the Bank Charter act of 1844 the bank was divided into two departments, the issue and the banking. By the same act the debt then due to the bank from the Government was stated to be due the issue department, and against this they were allowed to issue notes without holding gold. The Government debt, originally £1,200,000, was subsequently increa-ed by various amounts, until in 1816 it reached £14,980,000, but one-fourth of this was subsequently repaid. Since 1830 the amount has stood at £11,015,100, on which the bank now receives 2% per cent. The bank started with a cardial, as stated, of £1,200,000. In 1710 it was again increased to £5,560,000. On June 29, 1816, it was raised to £5,560,000. No reports of the bank are made beyond the regular weekly statement, of which the following is a copy for May 3, 1863, the figures representing pounds sterling, each being worth about \$5 of American money:

Notes issued	40,036,240
Government debt	T. 4 14 14 NO
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	40,088,240
Proprietor's capital Rest Public deposits Other deposits Seven-day and other bills	14,558,000 3,115,021 5,244,065 29,784,554 103,422
	52,8e1,312
Cr. Government securities Other securities Notes Gold and silver coin	11,20%,101 25,503,042 14,427,560 1,722,658
	52 801 312

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Sold and sliver coin. 1.427,300

From the foregoing it appears that the private deposits amount to a sum equal to about \$140,000,000, and the public deposits to about \$20,220,000, making a total of \$103,220,000.

As a matter of comparison it may be stated that the largest total deposits now held by any one bank in this country do not exceed 228,000,000, while the sum total of the deposits of the 44 associated banks (total capital 8:60,422,-000) represented in the New York Clearing House on May 13, 1833, were \$144,885,000.

The deposits in the Bank of France amount to about \$113,100,000, and in the imperial Bank of Germany to \$104,710,000.

The llank of England has sometimes been in difficulties. It failed in 1638, and in its earlier years it was subjected to many runs, some organized by the jealous private bankers, some the result of political causes. The policy of the bank has been assailed many times on both sides. Pamphlets, papers, and books have been written attacking it, covering many shelves in the Eritish Museum. Of course, many of these papers are just in their criticisms, and many are unjust. The management has not been without its faults. The volumes of information collected logother on banking and currency by parliamentary committees between the years 1707 and 1819 tond to show the reckless conduct into which the directors fell at that juncture of the bank's history. In 1824 the amount of gold in the vaults amounted to £14,142,000 the largest sum that had ever been held up to that time. In the panie of 1825, in which no less than 770 banks in Great Britain faited, the demand for gold was enormous. Every effort was made to procure gold at any price. Nea time the accumulations of the bank had drifted away owing to the turn in foreign exchanges, and in December the bank (which at the beginning of the year had over £14,000,000 in gold had but £1,000,000 left. A way out of the difficulties caused by that paine was found in an old chest which had been forgotten, but which was discovered at the appropriate

tion. There are in all 1,050 persons employed in the various departments of the institution, and their united salaries amount to about 21,400,000 a year.

Up to 1828 it was the only joint stock bank in England, and until 1835 it remained the only joint stock bank in London. At that date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and at the same time forty other joint stock banks were established in Great Britain. The original charter gave the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of Issuing notes payable on demand, but it did not give it the exclusive privilege of receiving deposits. In the old days when the charter was framed the term banking referred chiefly to the issue of notes, deposit banking being then bardly known. The Bank of England is not only the banker of the Government, but is also the banker of the Government, but is also the bankers' bank. All other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and this is one fact that gives the establishment its special importance as the centre of England's momentary system. This reserve is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000, a fair average being from £10,000,000. The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 224,000.000. Sarly £25,000,000. The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 224,000.000. Sarly £25,000,000. The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 224,000.000. Sarly £25,000,000. The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 234,000.000. The present price is about £340. The fights the stock of the bank sold as high as £344 per share, and as low as £325. The present price is about £340. The highest dividend ever paid was in 1637, 27% per cent, and the lowest during the years 1753-30,4% per cent. Fortwenty years the dividend has averaged about 10 per cent.

Scotch marchant. William Patterson, to relieve King William II. If rom the difficulties experienced in raising supplies to prosecute the war strained and the subscriptors should jown themselved the supplies of the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and that the subscriptors should jown themselved the subscriptors of the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and that the subscriptors should jown themselved the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and that the subscriptors of the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and that the subscriptor of the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and that the subscriptor of the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,00,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,00,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and the part of \$2,000 (\$0,000) should be raised, and t belt. Hence she was forced to travel at night for fear of robbery, and the nights were so cold that the party hearly froze even when in motion. Christmas day they spent in a cave, where a fire saved them from the fearful cold. On the last day of the year they crossed the Drichu into the Lhassa district. The way seemed now to open to the realization of her hopes of entering the sacred city of the Lamas, but here again her evil genius in the form of the treacherous servant played her a foul trick. This cowardly Noga declared that Miss Taylor was being betrayed by her servants, and a military chief from Lhassa haited the party and legan a formal trial. The English woman convinced him he had been deceived. From what she gained from him and others she declares that the Tibetans are favorably impressed with the British and believe that they are honest in their designs. The chief warned her, however, that she could not visit Lhassa, as he would lose his life should she do so. So she was forced to turn about when with glasses she could see the walls and spires of Lhassa in the distance.

The return journey was made far more speedily, as she exchanged her horses for yaks. These cattle made good time on the road, although it was covered with twenty feet of snow. Her sufferings from gold and hardship were so great, however, that few men yould have survived them, and she is now in feeble health as a result of bad diet, exposure, and worry.

feeble health as a result of bad diet, exposited and worry.

Miss Taylor will return to England to raise funds for conducting mission work in Tibet. While she admits that the Tibetans are born liars and that they have very few virtues, she seems the more determined to give them the seems the more determined to give them the seems the for a people whose vices are open and who do not add hypocrisy to their other will habits.

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LOOK TO YOUR RIGGING.

Masts, Booms, and Salls Go by the Board in Summer Breezes,

For the safety of the America cup, it is to be hoped that the designers of the four cup defenders will take warning from the English yachts, and look well to their spars and rigging. So far almost every one of the new Eng lish racers has carried something away, and in many cases there is not a single stick or thread of their original spars or rigging left. And all this happened, not in a blew over an outside course, but in the River Thames, with only a capful of wind. It would be difficult to tell what would happen in a gale such as we are likely to have here in October.

In her first race the Valkyrie lost both bow-

sprit and topmast; afterward her masthead was found to be so much damaged that she had to be supplied with a new mast. The Calluna, the Fife boat, split her jib across the diagonal seam in her first race, and a day or two afterward her must broke in two, carrying everything by the board. The Prince of Wales's Britannia has also had her share of accidents. In the same unlucky first race, which, by the way, she won, her gaff sprung, and a new stick was necessary. The Satanita also has been unfortunate. In the trial spin she sprung her 96-foot boom, and could not take part in the earlier races. These accidents occurred before the yachting campaign fairly opened. Since then, according to the Field, the following changes have been made in the "Big Four": The crews of Britannia, Valkyrie, and Calluna have The crews of Britannia, Valkyrie, and Calinna have had a rather severe experience of hard work, Valkyrie having had her most out, had a new one stepped, and been in dry dock, while Calinna was precisely similarly treated, and in addition had three and a half tons of lead cut of the fore end of her keel. The Britannia received a new bowsprit gaif, and topmast, and altograther it is a pretty long tale of work done among the trio. The sain plan of each had also undergone alteration, the Valkyrie and Britannia having had topmasts clipped and topsalis cut, while the Caliuna, on the other hand, received a tunier topmast and bigger topsail. It may be said that the Valkyrie's new must is eighteen inches shorter than the original, yet she sets the same manusail, without its having been altered.

A correspondent of the Yachtsman says:

tem inches shorter than the original, yet alsessed the same maintail, without its having been altered.

A correspondent of the Vachizman says:

The trials of the new cutters of large rating have shown that the principal difficulties to be encountered will come under the beading "spars." The Valkyrie has broken a bowaprit, and invisted the mast so badly that a new spar must be supplied. The Britannia will probably require a new gad and bowaprit for similar reasons. The whole outfit has gone over the side of the Caliuma. And, finally, Satannia's first main boom was so weak that a larger spar had to be fitted before she could race at all. All this in ord in ity summer breezes. When these vessels race around the Varne Light of Cherbourd Beakwater in a strong sou's wester, a faw a strong sou's wester, a faw as the stresses thrown upon the spars approach too lossiy and perhaps exceed the ultimate strength of fir time. The fact is that the satisfication of the spars and constitution of the constraint of the spars would become so heavy as to overpower the bouts and reduce their speed too much; secondly, because the suresses thrown upon the spars around the whole of the cross section of the spars.

For instance, the compression on a mast midway between deck and hounds is located on a small segment furthest from the main shrould, which hold the mast up, and the area of this segment is not increased proportionately with an increased size of spar. It is increased the union strong, which hold the mast up, and the area of this segment is not increased proportionately with an increased size of spar. It is increased the union strong, which hold the mast up, and the area of this segment in one fine temperature that we are within striking distance of what may be termed commont spars—Viz. spars in which longitudinal steel bands are let into the surface and securely faxtened to the timber, such bands then taking a large proportion both of the temperature of what may be termed common spars—Viz. spars in which longitudinal sice band

made of steel entirely.

Just what will happen to the American yachts, which have even larger sail spreads than the crack English boats, it is too early yet to say; but one thing seems certain. As soon as they commence to race the ship yards will do a rushing business, unless our riggers are very much ahead of their English brethren.

The Horse Liked Candy, Too.

Sitting the other evening on a pile of lumber In front of a building in course of construction in Sixth avenue, was a well-dressed young man, wearing the broad-brimmed straw hat of the period. He seemed to be fond of sweets. for he held in his left hand a paper bag of candy, from which he was leisurely eating. The young man sat facing the sidewalk. Standing back of him, in the street, was a big bay horse, hitched to a cab. He was a pretty good looking horse, and very intelligent, and he seemed to have a sweet took, too. He looked the yoling man over, and came apparently to a satisfactory conclusion, and then he put his nose gently down over the young man's right shoulder and touched his right hand, as much

"My friend, am I in it, or am I not?" "My friend, am I in it, or am I not?"

The young man, being a manly sort of a young man, was pleased with this attention on the part of the horse, and he took out of the bag a tolerably good-sized chunk of candy, which he held in 'h' paim of his right hand. The horse ruffled his delicate upper lip over this lump of candy, winking soberly meanwhile at the young man, and then he took it between his teeth and ate it with enjoyment.

Dollar Suit

Sale has probably done us more good than any other one thing we have ever done.

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They are not ordinary ten-dollar suits, but are worth \$13, \$15, \$16.

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